THE ELKHORN MERCURY

VOLUME IX. ELKHORN, MANITOBA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917. NUMBER 40

:: HAY FORKS ::

75c. while they last

A few left to go at this price. If you have a good fork and a broken handle get a new one at this store the price is away down.

When you are in town get a pair of Harvest Gloves, Overalls, Smocks.

Men's Work Boots at the old prices $2.50, $3.25 and $5.50.

Men's Work Shirts and Underwear.

Boys' Tennis Shoes, sizes 6, 7, 10, 11. Men's Tennis Shoes, sizes 6, 9, 10.

Just Arrived---A nice assortment of Ladies Dress Boots at $5.50 and $6.50.

WE WOULD LIKE YOUR PROCUCE

CARSCADDEN BROS.

Phone No. 60 ELKHORN P.O. Box 583

Result of the Shipment of Scrap Iron

Further correspondence has been received by Mrs. R. Rodgers in connection with the car of waste material mentioned in our columns last week.

Mr. W. H. Gardner, Chairman of the Red Cross Service Committee in again tendering the appreciation of his organization to the residents of this district for their splendid efforts in the "waste material campaign," further cites the success of the venture throughout the province. In Winnipeg alone approximately $3500 has been realized and practically the whole credit of this is due the school children, who, under the leadership of Dr. McIntyre, have collected up to sixteen tons per week.

Mr. Gardner also sends a letter of acknowledgement for the car shipped on June 28th and appends thereto a statement showing exactly how the business was transacted. They read as follows—

"Dear Mrs. Rodgers:

In further reference to your letter of August 15, I now enclose a copy of invoice furnished us by the Salvation Army in regard to car shipped from Elkhorn, showing that we realized $360.12. May I once more on behalf of the Committee and myself, say how much the effort of your society has been appreciated. I hope that you will take the opportunity of sending further cars whenever the material can be sufficiently accumulated.

Yours very truly,
W. H. Gardner.

Copy of Invoice—
Elkhorn, car No. 44958.
June 28th, 1917

Contents: Scrap Iron
59,000 lbs. Iron
pad as 30 ton at $14.50...$435.00
Freight C.P.R.....$ 74.88

Nett.....$360.12

Sold to H. Coopersmith, Junk Dealer, 448 Alfred St. Winnipeg, Man.

I.O.D.E. Notes

The Washakada Chapter will hold its third annual Christmas Shower for our Elkhorn boys Overseas on Saturday, September 8th. Xmas Cake, chocolate, tobacco, soap, candy, cigarettes, Oxo, gum, pipes, paper, etc., are all asked for

The Shower will be held in the store on main street, just west of the post office, formerly occupied by Mr. G. Moore and will open at 9 a.m. and remain open all day.

A Fifteen Cent Tea will be served in the afternoon and evening to defray expenses of parcels.

Everyone is invited to come and bring parcels!

Will anyone having the latest addresses of our boys overseas please hand them in as soon as pyssible or phone them to secretary, No. 40.

The society has over 100 pairs of sox on hand, so each boy will receive a pair.

The regular semi-monthly Silver Knitting Tea will be held on Sept. 12th at the home of Mrs. Manchester who together with Mrs. Cook will be the hostesses.

Through the kindness of Mr. R. Rodgers and his friends, this Chapte. received a cheque for $225.47 for car of waste paper and scrap-iron. The first car, shipped in aid of the Red Cross, Winnipeg, cleared $360.12.

At the meeting held on Tuesday $10 was voted toward the purchase of a library for the education of young foreigners in the foreign schools, in Manitoba.

A FAREWELL RECEPTION

Mr. and Mrs. Morden leaving after 15 years residence

Parishioners of St. Marks Give Tangible Expression of Esteem in which the whole family are held

After fifteen years residence in Elkhorn, Mr. P. A. Morden has decided to heed the cry "Go West young man." The last part of the quotation "—and grow up with the country" will not, of course, apply in this case, for verily, Phil and his family have grown up in our midst and in the growing an attachment has materialized that will be hard to sever.

No more tangible expression can be found of the regret felt by their neighbors at the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Morden and family, than a retrospect of the events in this connection during the past week.

Possibly a dozen times a day since news of "P.A.'s" intended departure one would over hear—something like this—"Well your'e really going to leave us Phil, old boy!" On receiving a reply in the affirmative, the exclamation following, invariably in every case—"That's too bad, we're going to miss you"—coming as it did from away down deep, leaves no doubt as to its sincerity.

Further marks of esteem were shown on Friday evening when a deputation of Foresters waited on their worthy brother at the elevator and presented him with a watch fob, surmounted by the emblem of the Order. Phil has been an enthusiastic Forester and is at present the District Deputy, having supervision of five Courts in this part of the province.

Mrs. Morden has also shouldered her share of social affairs since coming to Elkhorn and although a strict adherent of the Anglican church, she has ever found time to help in matters of community welfare that have tended to the solidity of all denominations, and has rejoiced with those who rejoiced and wept with those who have wept, thereby demonstrating the character of a womanly woman.

The family of this home loving couple (one of whom, Len, is in the trenches) will look upon Elkhorn as "Home" throughout their lives for is not this where they spent life's happiest hours — "Childhood." Naturally, the best wishes of the community will go with them as well as with their parents.

A gathering of parishioners to bid God speed to this family was held under the auspices of the Parish Guild, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Watts, on

(Continued on back page)

A Great Bargain

The war map issued by The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is now ready for distribution. It is certainly a great map and a great help in following war news. It is greatly praised by returned officers and men. The price of the Family Herald is now $1.25 a year, a smaller increase than was expected, and with the map given with each subscription it is cheaper than ever. The map alone would cost as much. The paper and map are given to both new and renewal subscriptions a $1.25 a year, but the map canno be secured otherwise.

Local Creamery Has Big Reputation

Enquiries for Elkhorn Creamery better from so many and, widely separated points in the Dominion would lead to the inference that this local industry is forging ahead and establishing a reputation for its brand. As a result of these enquiries several shipments have already been made to Vancouver and the Maritime Provinces, and there is a constant and ever increasing demand from other sources. The scarcity and high price of labor at the time of harvest has greatly increased the the usual routine house work of the farm, and in addition to looking after the chores, many wives and daughters are also assisting in the fields. Under these conditions the Elkhorn Creamery is, or should be fulfilling a useful purpose as it relieves the work and worry in connection with the dairy without touching the revenue unless to hrease, derived from that department. That the brand of butter being munfactured is so much in demand speaks highly for the ability of our butter-maker and he should receive every encouragement and assistance from patrons to increase his output.

Wallace Council

The regular meeting of Council of the Ruarl Municipality of Wallace was held in the Council Chamber, Virden, on Saturday, Augt. 18th, at 10 a.m.

The Mayor presided, all councillors being present.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read, and adopted on motion of Blakeman—Nelson.

The following communications were received:

W. Newman Co., re contracts, (fyled); H. A. Stevenson, re delegates, (fyled); D. B. Kennedy, re Elkhorn Cemetery Association.

Blakeman—Swan-That the usual grant of $25 be given to the Elkhorn Cemetery.—C.

By-law No 555, for the purpose of levying rates for the year 1917 was given the usual readings, and passed on the motion of Larmer—Chapple.

Blakeman—Nelson—That the report of the finance committee be received and cheques issued for the same.—C.

Larmer—Chapple—That the report of the telephone finance committee be received and cheques issued for the same.—C.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Elkhorn at the call of the Reeve.

Farewell Party for Miss McFadzean

On Friday evening the Willing-Workers of the Presbyterian Church entertained in honor of Miss McFadzean at the Manse. Miss McFadzean has for some time been President of the "Willing Workers", organist of the Sunday School and choir leader.

After spending the early part of the evening in games on the lawn an address was read by Miss Doris Axelson, which expressed regret at Miss McFadzean's departure, appreciation of her faithful services, and good wishes for her success in the future. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. R. B. Lodingham and others also spoke appreciative words. Miss McFadzean, on being called upon made a fitting reply. After music had been enjoyed, and refreshments served, a very pleasant evening was brought to a close by singing "For Auld Lang Syne".

HARVEST

with all its requirements will soon be here

Forks, Oil Cans, Machine Oil, Wrenches, Pliers, Rope, Binder Whips---- ready for your inspection. Prices, later on, may advance so protect yourself by an early purchase

MENS' WORK BOOTS, Shirts and Gloves at last Spring's Prices

STRAW HATS the balance going at half price

GROCERY SPECIAL

One Gallon Crocks Sour Mixed Pickles, reg. $1.25, selling at $1.10

The Elkhorn Trading Co., Limited

Departmental Stores Telephone Nos. 4 and 35 Elkhorn, Man.

A. W. PRIOR

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

WATCHMAKER JEWELLER and ENGRAVER

All Work PROMPTLY Attended to

Successor to R. SKINNER

Formerly with H. BIRKS and D. R. DINGWALL

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
NO ALUM

Two-Thirds of Canada For Timber Crop

Business Efficiency in the Use of the Nation's Natural Resources

One of the surprises to those visiting Europe in peace times is the method by which all lands are carefully examined and put to work according to their capacity. No farmer is permitted to locate on non-agricultural soil, and at the same time, good farming soil cannot be retained under such a crop as timber. Canada has only made a beginning at applying such a policy of business efficiency in the use of the nation's natural resources. Thousands of farmers are today tied to farms that produce only a few dollars an acre, their efforts and ambitions practically wasted in a time when man-power is at a high premium. Taking the whole of Canada's area, more than two-thirds will never produce field crops, and the bulk of the two-thirds will prove profitable under only one crop, namely timber.

All efforts for the protection of the forests against fire and other forms of needless waste aim to keep in a productive condition those millions of acres that can never grow field crops. Canada holds a tremendous national advantage in her forests, but from the beginning of the last century about two-thirds of the original inheritance has been destroyed by fires. Nearly all modern countries have put an end to forest fires by carefully organized protective systems.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc

To Insure Milk Supply

Government Regulation in Britain to Avoid Waste

Government regulation in Great Britain to insure an adequate supply of milk at a reasonable price next winter for the protection of infants is being demanded of Lord Rhondda, the English food controller, by the Women's Freedom League. The league urges that the food controller celebrate "Baby Week" by the announcement of a reduction in the price of milk, and commends him for his "strong declaration against profiteering."

Recommendations have been made by a committee in charge of this question that any feeling of insecurity existing among dairy men in respect to labor and feeding stuffs be, as far as possible, reduced; that surplus summer milk be used to the best advantage; and that the loss of milk during the warm months by waste or souring be eliminated.

Other recommendations are that steps be taken to see that the use of dried or liquid milk in the manufacture of milk chocolate be prohibited; that surplus milk which cannot be manufactured into dried or condensed milk should be used for cheese; and that the sale of preserved cream should be prohibited during the war.

Farm Boys Fill the Pulpits

If you are a salesman there is little chance your son will become a minister, while if you are a farmer the chances are the best, and if you are a minister the chances are the next best. That conclusion results from the statistical table prepared after investigation by the Association of American Colleges. Thirty-three per cent. of all ministers, at least in the Northern states, where the statistics apply, came from the homes of farmers, and 18 per cent. from the homes of ministers. Other vocations furnish the following per cent. of candidates for the ministry: Physicians, 2 per cent.; clerical workers, 4 per cent.; carpenters, 5 per cent.; merchants and laborers, each 8 per cent.; all other vocations, 20 per cent.—Chicago Tribune.

A Call to Your Grocer will bring a package of

Grape-Nuts

A delicious, healthful food and a pleasing lesson in economy.

"There's a Reason"
Made in Canada

Lord Rhondda's Task

Determined to Put a Stop to Profiteering and Speculation in Food

Speaking with decided emphasis, Lord Rhondda, food controller of Great Britain, outlined his position toward the public in his recent speech at Cardiff. He stated his determination to stop speculation in the food of the people.

"I am going to come down on the profiteer like a hundred-weight of bricks," he said. "I shall not be surprised if in a few weeks I enjoy a fair measure of unpopularity. I have a suspicious feeling that the reason the prime minister chose me for this very difficult job was that he knew I had the hide of a rhinoceros.

"The position I am going ot take up is that of guardian and trustee of the consumer, more particularly the poor consumer.

"I am determined if I can put a stop to profiteering and speculation in food, and I believe that I can do it to a large extent. At the same time, the rise in prices is due also to war conditions, and it will be impracticable to bring down prices to anything approaching the pre-war standard."

MAKE YOURSELF STRONG

People with strong constitutions escape most of the minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is whose digestion is perfect and who sleeps soundly at night? How far do you come from this description? Have you ever made an earnest effort to strenghten your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off discomfort and disease? Unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to so improve your physical condition that perfect health will be yours. The first thing to be done is to build up your blood as poor blood is the source of physical weakness. To build up the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is just the medicine you need. Every dose helps to make new blood which reaches every nerve and every part of the body bringing color to the cheeks, brightness to the eyes, a steadiness to the hands, a good appetite and splendid energy. Thousands, all over the country, whose condition once made them despair, owe their present good health to this medicine. If you are one of the weak and ailing give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and note the daily gain in new health and abounding vitality.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Must Win Battles

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. With their military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender their territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Sleep is the great nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worn infant.

Are Good Cows Misjudged?

Information Gleaned in Work of the Dairy Division at Ottawa

Recently three cows that stood side by side were tested for nine consecutive milkings. The first cow had an average test of 3.7 per cent. of fat, the maximum and minimum tests being 2.9 and 5.5.

The second cow had an average for the nine tests of 4.2 with maximum and minimum tests of 2.4 and 5.4. The average test for the third cow was 2.6, with extremes of 2.0 and 4.0.

Hence it is evident that the laudable desire to know what a certain cow's milk tests for fat may be defeated entirely if only one sample is run through the machine.

In the light of the examples given above, as well as of hundreds of other instances on record, it is safe to conclude that a fair method is to test a composite sample of five or six milkings taken at intervals when the cow is in normal condition. This plan has given good results in the cow testing work of the dairy division, Ottawa. Write for full particulars, so that your good cows may not be misjudged on an isolated test.

Land for Soldiers

To secure good land accessible to railways for the location of returned soldiers, under the soldiers' land settlement legislation the Dominion government is understood to have under consideration a plan which involves the utilization of territory now included in Indian reserves in the three prairie provinces, and the placing of the Indians upon individual holdings. This scheme, it has been argued, will be to the advantage of the sections of country concerned, and also to the Indians themselves.

Dodging a Torpedo

Associated Press Correspondent on British Destroyer When Attacked by Sub

Just how a British destroyer acts when attacked by a submarine was unexpectedly demonstrated to an Associated Press correspondent recently while travelling on one of the modern oil-driven torpedo boat destroyers from England to France.

The correspondent had been taken aboard the destroyer for the purpose of observing British methods of combatting the submarine menace, when the boat was suddenly attacked by a submarine, a torpedo missing it by a scant six feet, thanks to the vigilance and quick action of the crew.

The destroyer was one of a certain number which were convoying in the usual manner some large transports carrying British troops to France. The group of ships was half way across the channel when suddenly one of the lookouts saw a pair of twin periscopes rise for a moment a few inches out of the water a half mile away. They were gone the next instant, but almost before they had gone came the shout: "Submarine on port bow." This was accompanied by a shrill call of warning from the destroyer's whistle and the fluttering of the flag which notified every ship in the convoy of the enemy's presence. Things began to happen more quickly than the telling. Guns were swung in the direction from which the periscope had been seen, ready to speak if the periscope appeared again. Torpedo tubes likewise were swung into line, and the numerous anti-submarine devices along the deck were in the hands of their skilled expert crews.

But even while this was being done came the torpedo, clearly visible from the deck, its gleaming brass body glistening in the bright sunlight, its propellers sending it at the rate of express train speed straight toward the destroyer. Something was wrong with the mechanism of this particular torpedo, for it should have travelled twelve or fifteen feet below the surface. Instead it came bounding along in plain sight, now and then leaping out of the water like a flat stone acts in the skip over the surface.

Even thus it might have found its target but for the presence of mind of the sixty-year-old coxswain. He had been first to sight the periscope, and had rushed immediately to an emergency lever whereby he instantly stopped the port engine, thus swinging the ship with a lurch to the left. The torpedo whizzed through the water six feet behind the stern of the destroyer, its gradually lessening speed as it sank into the swirl of the water indicating that its possibility for mischief was nearly done.

Except for the coxwain's action in twisting the ship from its course the missle would apparently have made a square hit in the stern magazine.

Meanwhile the wireless was at work notifying the hundreds of patrols in all directions that the enemy was near.

"We sighted a submarine on the port bow just off Blank Buoy, 2:03 p.m. The torpedo passed just behind our stern, missing us. We are proceeding with our convoy," said the captain's message.

It was caught simultaneously ashore and afloat by a hundred vigilant wireless operators.

The destroyer's captain, according to his orders, must not leave his convoy to seek out and attack the U-boat. Others would attend to that. Already they were gathering for the chase, trawlers, chasers, drifters, destroyers, even a dirigible airship had caught the wireless call and with the quick turn of a seagull was swooping down to the pursuit. The transports and destroyers, although fairly confident that the U-boat would scarcely dare show herself again even for a pot-shot, were nevertheless taking every precaution. Every ship was at full speed, oil-burning destroyers constantly protecting their charges.

The whole attack occupied barely seconds. Convoy and charges were out of range in a few minutes at the most. Nowhere had there been the slightest panic or flurry, but movements of men and ships made with almost automatic precision. The efficiency of the British naval man is the efficiency of clockwork. Every cog knows its place. There is no meddling, no clashing, no interference, but a confident rapid efficiency which somehow demands the use of the adjective "deadly."

Twenty minutes later the transports were safe in their port of destination and the destroyer convoy was off again, thirty miles an hour down the coast to its next appointment.

Meanwhile the business of seeking out the enemy was going on in the fleet of submarine hunters which had gathered around "Blank Buoy." Just how the work was done and just what was the result it is not permitted to tell.

As a vermifuge, there is nothing so potent as Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

"Booze" First Meant "Drink"

The word "booze" came to us before the 14th century, seemingly from the Dutch, in the form "bous" or "bouse." At that time, as noun or verb, it meant merely "drink," and to speak of a gentleman as "bousing" his wine was not libelous or even derogatory. Somehow it acquired the added suggestion of excess and bad company, and by the time of Shakespeare we find it in glossaries of the argot of thieves and gypsies. The process may be understood when we think of the sinister meaning we often attach to the simple word "drink," which might conceivably run the same course if we misuse it often enough.—Harper's.

Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 13

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Substantial Income

What Did Your Best Cow Earn for You Last Year?

A seven-year old grade in a herd near Oxford Mills, Ont., that milked from March 30, 1916, to Jan. 30, 1917, gave 363.9 lbs. fat which at 45 cents per pound equals the substantial sum of 163.75. Perhaps you got more.

Fortunately, the owner of this herd is keeping records of each cow that he owns and has the satisfaction of knowing that six of his fifteen cows earned over $150 each.

With milk weighed every tenth day, and a composite sample tested once a month, the actual yield of each cow for her full period of lactation can be found with but little trouble.

Milk and feed record forms are free on application to the dairy division, Ottawa. A study of records should mean an increase in your cows earning capacity by at least fifty per cent. in three years.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.
Hamilton, Canada.
Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

She Knew Her Country

In a kindergarten class flags were shown, and in answer to a question a little girl gave response that was expected of her:

"This is the flag of my country."

"And what is the name of your country?" was the next question.

"'Tis of thee," was the prompt reply.—Indianapolis News.

Maude—Marie says that she has an awful lot of friends.

Miriam—Yes; but some of them are not so bad.—Judge.

After the Movies
Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.
CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES!
Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Whole Nation Is Guilty

German People Have Participated in the Dream of World Domination

It is true that the kaiser and the junker element have been the arch-criminals in the history of German military molohcism. But it is undeniably true that the German people as a whole have had their share in the dream and the policy of world domination. The conceit of a superior civilization, with all its implications of divine right to rule the earth, has been an obsession not merely of the court, the aristocracy and the army, but of professors, clerics, men of science, bankers, merchants, captains of industry and from these down to workmen in the factories and students at the schools. Even the women have not been free from the delusion that "Deutschland uber Alles" was the eleventh commandment superseding and incoporating the other ten. The fruits of this all embracing passion of war for conquest and supremacy through violence are the submarine murders, the bombing of London, the atrocities of Belgium and northern France. The worst fruit of all is the alternating glorification and condonement of these unspeakable things by the public opinion of Germany.—From the New York Sun.

A Standard Medicine.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

Vast Air Battalion

England Is Making 4,000 Aeroplanes a Month

Bit by bit the news of England's aerial manufacturing activity is eking out. The latest information is via Washington, and on the authority of Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, we learn some striking facts.

For example, we are told that not so long ago the British cabinet authorized the manufacturers to go ahead making machines, without waiting for the "improvements" that were in contemplation. Orders were given to 978 contractors to prepare the machines in parts, and now since Great Britain adopted that method the aeronautic industry has grown by bounds, and at present Great Britain is getting 4,000 aeroplanes a month.

Great Britain spent $575,000,000 for aeronautics last year and is spending a billion dollars this year.

Now the United States is establishing throughout the country a number of aviation training camps, each large enough to accommodate 150 students with the necessary officers, instructors and enlisted men, together with a number of additional enlisted men to be trained at the same time. The hangars of each of these army training camps will hold seventy-two aeroplanes.

Some of these training camps will be double units, having accommodations for 300 students each and hangars to house 144 aeroplanes.

Including the officers, enlisted men, instructors and workmen, there will be in all 1,700 persons at each school, so that each training camp, with the necessary buildings, dormitories workshops and hangars, will be a small community in itself.

The American automobile industry is probably the most highly organized of any similar industry in the world. By a system of standardized parts and quantity production this industry has put on the roads of the United States approximately 3,000,000 automobiles, as against less than 1,000,000 in all the other countries of the world.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

No Horses Sold Without License

The British government has now issued an order prohibiting an occupier of an agricultural holding in Great Britain from selling or parting with any horse used, or capable of being used, for the cultivation of the holding except by license.

This ill-considered order is being vigorously protested against by English farmers. At a meeting of Staffordshire War Agricultural Committee a member declared the order was childish and would tend to interfere seriously with the legitimate conduct of agricultural affairs.

The committee as a whole decided to enter a formal protest.

The Kilties Abroad

"Our Canadian Invaders! How We Like 'Em"

New York is invaded; and New York likes it. The braw laddies of the kilties revive memories of unflinching courage, of uncomplaining devotion, of terrible hardships borne with unquestioning fortitude. With their skirling pipes they shatter the clouds of gloom which close attention to the sordid details of war have pressed upon us, and we can see the high purpose and grand reward for which we fight.

How wise England and England's partner, Canada, have been to retain something of the picturesque in war the kilties teach us. They are not drab and depressing; they are electric with life and power and strength. The manhood of them, the firm intent, the authority they symbolize is written in each disciplined move and recorded in every gesture of their ordered display. The call to duty they utter is not plaintive or apologetic; it is cheerful and proud. It summons not to sacrifice, but to opportunity. It invites, but does not plead. He who can hear and answer, and does not, is past pleading.

These men of the Maple Leaf are the explanation of Prussia's failure. Where such as they respond to the call of Liberty, Liberty will march to victory.—New York Sun.

Bringing the House Down

The following sign is nailed to one of the slender posts supporting the porch roof of a country store in a hamlet of the Far West:

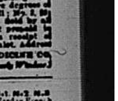
"Don't hitch your bronchos to the pillars of this temple. Remember Samson."

MONEY ORDERS

Buy your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Secure the agency in your district for PELHAM'S PEERLESS FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES. Good pay; exclusive territory. Our agencies are valuable. Write PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Do away with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste as they look all good as linen. Ask your dealer for them.
ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

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GERMANY LED INTO MANY ERRORS BY STRANGE LACK OF FORESIGHT

THE SERIES OF MISCALCULATIONS BY THE ENEMY

Eminent Writers Believe That There Are Forces Outside Of Our Knowledge And Control Which Govern The War Situation And Are Dominant Factor in Controlling Events

In one of his illuminating articles in Land and Water, Mr. Arthur Pollen has recently shown what the Germans might and could have done in crippling our fleet when it was reviewed by the King near Portsmouth in 1914, just before the war broke out. But the Germans never contemplated the likelihood or even the possibility of Britain entering the strife. Mr. Pollen remarks that though they have shown themselves all through these three years greatly daring, yet they dared just too little at the outset, and that, though they have proved themselves to be diabolically wicked, they were not wicked enough to win. If at that moment they knew, as they did, that war was inevitable, they ought, Mr. Pollen argues, to have risked the possibility of Britain coming in, and to have remembered that first of all. If only their foresight had been equal to their subsequent want of scruple they could have done Britain immense damage, and delayed action by our fleet for at least six months. The Germans have thus given an example of childish folly hand in hand with atrocitrious wickedness and cunning. It is no wonder that Mr. Pollen quotes some striking words of the great jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, words which deserve to be permanently remembered: "The Germans will go down in history as people who foresaw everything except what actually happened, and calculated everything except its cost to themselves."

There is nothing more remarkable than the series of German miscalculations. Not only did they assume that Britain would not intervene, they reckoned on Irish discontent, the independence of the various parts of the British empire, and a sudden attack on France through Belgium before Russia could be ready. Then in the war itself, some most impressive and significant instances have occurred. It is well known that at the Marne everything indicated that the worst would happen, and, if rumor be correct, this was believed even by our high command, and nobly faced. Yet suddenly everything was changed, the retreat was arrested, and "the miracle of the Marne" is now a well-recognized phrase. Then, too, in the closing days of October and the beginning of November, 1914, the Germans suffered a severe defeat on the Yser. They might have had the coast of Belgium and France without difficulty when they first entered the country, only they were in too great a hurry to get to Paris. Meanwhile the British army had established itself in Belgium. But even on the Yser and at Ypres, when a thin line of British soldiers withstood an overwhelming mass of Germans, it is now known that with a little more pressure and perhaps only another half an hour or so of fighting the Belgian coast and Calais would have been won.

And what may be said of Verdun? An able writer has pointed out four reasons for this attack which was no sudden decision, but a carefully prepared effort. There was the military reason which seemed to insure success to the Germans and would involve terrible embarrassment to the French. There was the political reason, involving the detachment of France from the Allies, and peace on Germany's terms. There was the dynastic reason, the prestige of the imperial house, and the military caste, with that of the Crown Prince in particular. And there was the economic reason, relieving Germany of the menace of the Lorraine iron mines. All this enables us to realize what the loss of Verdun would have meant, and yet the prolonged and thorough preparations went for nothing. Making every allowance for French foresight and valor, is it possible to avoid noticing something still more remarkable?

It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the political blundering by which America was brought into the war, and to the shortsighted endeavors to fraternize with Russia when a sudden and strong attack, while the Russian army was "paralyzed" by the new liberty, would almost certainly have put Petrograd at the mercy of the Germans. Mr. Pollen asks whether it is "altogether chance" that there should have been "this startling blindness to the most palpable forces of the game, such inexplicable inaction where the right action was so obvious and easy." No, it is not "chance," but, as a striking article by Dr. Archibald Fleming has pointed out, there are forces outside our knowledge and control which may change a situation in an instant. This is the dominant factor, the moral reality at the back of everything. "The effect may be brought out by material forces of which we know nothing, or by psychological elements which we cannot calculate. But in either case it is possible and important to distinguish between means and source, between the human factors which seem so natural and the Divine power which controls, the 'divinity which shapes our end, rough-hew them how we will.'" It is this reminder of the presence and power of God that the writers now quoted so strikingly illustrate and vindicate. It says to every man with all his cleverness, and every nation with all its power: "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther." And it gives a solemn emphasis to those truths of righteousness and judgment on which the universe is based: "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness grinds He all."—Toronto Globe.

Defeat May Make The Germans Revolt

Big Entente Victory Would Have Great Effect, Says Author of J'Accuse

A sweeping victory by the Entente Allies, sufficient in its effect to rouse the German people to a realization that they have been deceived, is the only thing that will bring about a revolution and the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns, according to Professor Herman Fernau, a German journalist and author of J'Accuse, a pamphlet published in Switzerland at the beginning of the war and suppressed by the Swiss government. Fernau, now a political refugee in Switzerland, is quoted in an interview obtained by the Switzerland correspondent of the Russky Slovo.

"I consider a revolution in Germany possible only in event of a sweeping military victory by the Allies," Fernau is quoted as saying. "The fortress of the Hohenzollerns is impregnable in appearance only, and it may tumble to pieces at an unexpected moment. Germany has been deceived by a continuity of official lies since the beginning of the war when the German government announced a French airplane raid on Nuremberg and that Russian troops had violated the frontier.

"Later on, the Socialists learned that they had been deceived, but had not the courage to change their attitude. The Socialist party in Germany, moreover, is a big capitalistic business. They have 25,000,000 marks invested in various enterprises.

"On August 2, 1914, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg called all the Socialist elders in Germany into conference and he told them bluntly 'either you will be with us or we shall destroy your organizations.' The Socialists decided to support the government and continue their business.

"There is no doubt," the interview continues, "but that the repression in Germany of any popular movement will be attended by terrible results, and a revolution will be the bloodiest that the world has ever witnessed."

Royal Flying Corps

American Flyers are Now Training at Toronto

One hundred American flight cadets are now in training with the Royal Flying Corps at Toronto, the squad being on parade daily on the University campus where their distinctive uniform attracts much attention. The Americans are taking their training under British officers. The American government will bear the expense of providing the aeroplanes and aerodromes and of looking after their men while they are in Canada.

This is but preliminary to a vast amount of work which the Canadian branch of the Imperial Royal Flying Corps purposes to do for the American government, as, according to reciprocal arrangements completed between the American and British authorities, the Canadian branch will provide the training facilities in the summer, while the United States will provide the training during the winter period, when it is impossible to teach flying in Canada.

Present arrangements provide for the handling of a hundred American air students a month. In return for this Canadian students will go to American points next winter, California having been selected as one of the chief training centres. The Royal Flying Corps have been unable to enlist enough flight cadets in Canada to keep their wheel machinery in operation all the time.

Save The Fat

Economy Necessary in the Use of Bacon

Bacon at the present high price is too great a luxury for many of us, and the farm housekeeper with her home supply is very fortunate. Certainly no scrap of bacon or bacon fat should be wasted. The fat from frying bacon is sufficiently purified, after boiling in water, for many forms of cookery in which lard is ordinarily used. The special use of bacon fat however, is in cooking meat and vegetables. With baked beans bacon fat takes the place of a piece of pork, while in many meat dishes and vegetable chowders it is used instead of frying pork or bacon cut in dice to form a medium in which vegetables are browned before further cooking. A variety of brown stews may be made from the cheaper cuts of meat, in which the meat, cut into neat pieces, is first browned in bacon fat, and then slowly cooked with a savory gravy, preferably in a closed casserole in the oven. Flank steak (which can no longer be called cheap, however), is especially good cooked in this way, and it "goes further" than with other methods of cooking.

"Dasher selected his wife as he would pick out a motor car."

"And he has been busy buying accessories ever since."—Puck.

Conservation Of Food

American Lady Sets an Example in Strict Economy

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the secretary of war, is one of the "Cabinet Wives" who is giving her unqualified support to the food conservation movement in Washington. So, Mrs. Baker's household being a large one, a strict regime prevails in the charming and dignified historic home in which the secretary, his wife and their three winsome children are domiciled in Georgetown.

"I feel that the force of example is strong," said Mrs. Baker, "and I think that every woman just now should display her principles and her determination to help in the conservation of food as well as in other patriotic movements."

Wheat bread has never played a prominent part in the daily fare in the Baker household as cornbread and it is now becoming even more rare.

"Mr. Baker comes from Virginia, you know," said his wife, "and we have always had corn meal in one form or another—corn bread, spoon bread, batter-bread and the rest. Now, we are avoiding waste by having the bread made thinner and cut in smaller pieces. Every one may have as many pieces as he likes but none is left over on the plates. It is the same with other things and I am inculcating the 'clean plate' idea in my children."

"I think this was brought home to me particularly while General Bridges of the English army was in Washington. He had been telling me one day that he believed the war would be largely won or lost through the amount of wheat supplied by the United States to her Allies. That same afternoon a friend of mine who lives in an apartment house told me that the janitor there would bring tidbits to her dog which he gathered from the garbage cans in the house and that he frequently found whole loaves of bread thrown away. The contrast was so appalling that it made me realize most vividly the necessity for reform.

"There is another thing," said Mrs. Baker finally, "and that is the necessity for training and interesting servants. It is possible for me to do a great deal because I have an intelligent cook who is glad to act with me in the matter. Friends of mine tell me, however, that they can cut down in their own diet but find it impossible to make their servants accept any change.

"Waiters, too, will not serve pats of butter even when they are absolutely untouched but will jam another plate down on top of it and ruin it for further use."

Mrs. Baker has signed the housewife's pledge with it's "six saves" and the food conservation window card is displayed in the beautiful old front door of the Georgetown home.

Definitions Gone Astray

Result of Stockholm Conference Not What Germany Expected

Germany's expectations of getting advantage of any kind from the conference of Socialists in Stockholm are suffering—or have suffered—the fate that has befallen so many other hopes of hers. She sent there her own hand-picked and carefully lessoned members of the party she detests and fears with such good reason, but they have accomplished less than nothing for her. All of their contentions as to her cause have been disputed, and most of them have been denied, by the other delegates, and now the Scandanavian representatives have united in proclaiming that, though they want a peace which shall be without annexations or indemnities, they do not mean by those words what Germany means, but something quite different and practically indistinguishable from the opposite of her definitions.

They say that "no annexations," as they understand the phrase, is a demand that will not be violated by the re-arrangement of frontiers, except when foreign rule is imposed against the will of the resident population, as it was in the case of Alsace and Lorraine! And when they say "no indemnities," they have in mind, not due reparation for wrongful destruction done, but exactions of money like that of Germany from France after the war of '70 and like her ruthless fining of Belgium and the Belgian cities.

And it was to encourage dreadful heresies like these—expressions of sentiment exactly like those coming from the never-to-be-sufficiently hated Allies, the open foes of sacred Germany, that she encouraged the holding of the Stockholm conference! Of regard for Teuton feeling and for Teuton necessities, it has shown few signs in discussion and none at all in its decisions. So another well-laid and executed plan goes wrong, and new proof is given that efficiency, even German efficiency, can be most inefficiently employed.—From the New York Times.

Moral of the London Raid

A market gardener, who had successfully appealed for exemption from military service owing to domestic responsibilities, asked to be allowed to waive his objections and enlist. The sight of East London on the day it was raided made him see what the war required—men at all costs. He was accepted. Two Pacifists who up to the raid had been imprisoned for actively participating in meetings inimical to the cause of the country, volunteered for the front. The tramways of London show that during the raid month the receipts increased.

The Lady—And you may say we suspect a discharged butler of the robbery.

Reporter—When was he discharged?

The Lady—Oh, we never really kept a butler, but I think it sounds quite well.—Judge.

Barrier Tight Against Subs.

Germans Try to Break It But Their Efforts Are Futile

Across the eastern mouth of the English Channel there still stretches the great barrier, which is one of the principle defences of the Allies' vital channel traffic against the visit of the German submarine.

The "barrage," they call the barrier, in naval phrase. It consists in general terms of a series of "obstructions" stretched from huge steel buoys, shore to shore twenty-odd miles. Any craft which strikes one of these obstructions straightway explodes a group of mines which spell finis to the intruder.

A whole fleet of naval shipping is constantly engaged in maintaining and patrolling the great barrier. Its existence is no secret to the Germans, for they are constantly sending over airplanes to chart the buoys and mark any changes that may have been made since their last visit. And changes are constantly ebing made.

Here and there along the line are secret openings through which naval pilots may guide legitimate craft on their way, but these openings are frequently altered, and not even the airplane eyes of the German can tell which buoy marks safe passage and which marks destruction. If his mine-laying submarines wish to enter the channel they must take their chances. They must cross submerged, for the patrol boats are on constant duty, and if they escape the traps, while submerged, it can only be said that another miracle has happened.

Such miracles seldom happen. Sometimes twice a week, sometimes oftener, explosions are heard at night from the great barrier, indicating that "something" has touched off a group of mines. Immediately the patrols hurry off in the direction of the explosion. What they find there is a well-kept secret.

Recently the Germans tried a new plan to break the barrier. They sent over three seaplanes with orders to descend low over the great barrier, at any risk, and shoot their machine guns into the buoys, thus sinking them and the barrier with them. But the patrol boats were on hand, and two of three seaplanes never returned to their German home.

Germany's War Came Prematurely

Started World Catastrophe too Soon for Their Complete Success

In 1914 German foreign trade exceeded that of the United States, and was of much more profitable character. England was the only country ahead of Germany, and the latter was gaining on her rival at the rate of about 15 per cent. a year. The German military, naval, and air services were being rapidly expanded, and but a few more years were needed to render the mailed fist far stronger than it was in 1914. Other nations were begrudging the expense of armament and holding back wherever possible. Germany was going ahead eagerly and joyfully, however, with a definite and fell purpose in view. Her statesmen under-estimated the resisting power of others, over-estimated their own state of preparedness, or else were pushed on to action by forces from within the nation of which no true analysis has been made or can be until the situation at the beginning of the war can be studied in the calmer light of peaceful retrospective.

They precipitated a world catastrophe before they were strong enough to turn it to their own complete advantage. It is possible that the day would never have come when Germany could have dictated her terms to the world, but had she waited ten years longer she would have, barring accidents, brought about a state of affairs with the possibilities of which the imagination can only play. It is bad enough as it is, and the bill of costs to humanity for even Germany's premature effort to become the superpower of the world will reach a staggering total of which the German people themselves will pay a heavy share.—I.D. Whelpley, in Fortnightly Review.

A Tribute To Lincoln

Snatched From Obscurity to Be Raised to Supreme Command

Col. Watterson, the veteran Democratic editor of the Southern States says he was inspired.

Born as lowly as the Son of God, in a hovel; reared in penury, squalor, with no gleam of light or fair surroundings; without external graces, actual or acquired; without name or fame or official training; it was reserved for this strange being, late in life, to be snatched from obscurity, raised to supreme command at a supreme moment, and intrusted with the destiny of a nation.

The great leaders of his party, the most experienced and accomplished public men of the time, were made to stand aside; were sent to the rear, whilst this fantastic figure was led by unseen hands to the front and given the reins of power. It is immaterial whether we were for him, or against him; where he came from, whether from the North or the South. That during four years, carrying with them such a weight of responsibility as the world never witnessed before, he filled the vast space allotted him in the eyes of mankind is to say that he was inspired of God, for nowhere else could he have acquired the wisdom and the virtue.

Delayed by Washouts

Flora—Did you visit Venice when abroad?

Dora—Yes, indeed. But they were having a dreadful flood when we were there and everybody had to go around in boats.

HOW ASSISTANCE IS GIVEN THE FARMERS IN WESTERN CANADA

BETTER METHODS OF FARMING BEING TAUGHT

Departments of Agriculture In The Three Western Provinces Promoting The Interests Of The Farmers Through Providing Better Marketing Facilities And Demonstration Work

The chief source of wealth of the Western Provinces of Canada lying in their agricultural possibilities, it is not surprising that considerable efforts are made to assist and educate the farmer in the best methods of farming and disposing of his produce. The Saskatchewan government, through its department of agriculture, has shown much activity in this respect. This department was inaugurated in 1897, and its history, together with an account of what it is accomplishing at the present time, is interesting; incidentally, it also reflects the agricultural progress of the province, which in many respects is most remarkable.

In 1898 the entire staff of the department consisted of twenty-five employees; in March, 1917, the staff had been increased to seventy, notwithstanding the fact that the department has been relieved of a great part of its original work by the creation of other departments. The number of farms in the whole of the North West Territories, including Alberta and Saskatchewan, in 1898, was 8,346; in 1911 they had increased to 119,934 in Saskatchewan alone. Many more have been added to this number since. The first estimate of crop production was made by the department to cover the harvest of 1899, when the wheat yield was given as 6,439,183 for the Territories; in 1916 the yield in Saskatchewan alone was 123,448,000 bushels, while in 1915 it was 243,481,000 bushels.

Broadly speaking, the policy and efforts of the department have been directed along two main lines; firstly, educational, in endeavoring to promote better methods of farming, and secondly, economic, or endeavoring to improve the business conditions of the producers so as to place the business of agriculture in Saskatchewan upon a sound, permanent and [illegible] basis.

The department has done much to spread a knowledge of the methods of farming best suited to the province and has furnished lecturers for institute meetings and judges for competitions at fairs; paid legislative grants to agricultural societies and provided scholarships for domestic science students. With the co-operation of the agricultural college at Saskatoon much educational work has been carried on, notably by means of the "Better Farming" trains, which during the few years have been run through the more recently settled districts, giving practical demonstrations and conveying information as to the best farming methods to those whom it would otherwise have been difficult to reach. Agricultural education in the primary schools has been furthered by the encouragement of school gardens, assistance at fairs, and the provision of seeds for school gardens at the lowest possible cost.

A striking example of what has been accomplished is shown in the dairy industry. The butter output had fallen as low as 126,849 pounds in 1896, and only two of the four creameries then in operation were on a self-supoprting basis. In 1916 the production of butter was 2,538,061 pounds—an increase of almost twentyfold in ten years—and there were seventeen creameries, with 7,205 farmers sending cream. Much of this growth is due to the assistance rendered by the department of agriculture which took the dairy industry in hand, and instituted a co-operative scheme which entirely changed the situation. Creameries, co-operatively owned, have been located at seventeen central points on the different railroads. Express charges are paid at the creamery to that the farmer at a distance does not suffer from the fact that the creamery is not at his door. The dairy branch markets the products, distributing the total net profits co-operatively twice a month. Instruction in dairying is given to farmers at the creameries throughout the year, and by travelling instructors in special dairy instruction cars.

The livestock branch, organized in 1911, assists the farmer by purchasing livestock of every kind, as favorably as possible, and selling them to farmers on a cash, half cash or quarter cash basis. In this manner 549 Saskatchewan farmers had been supplied with 1,384 cattle and 3,650 sheep up to the end of the last fiscal year.

To assist the farmer in practising such tillage and cropping methods as will control noxious weeds and result in bigger and better crops there is a special branch of this department, working through agricultural secretaries and weed inspectors. This branch also analyses seed for purity and tests it for germination. There is a branch for the collection and compilation of statistics and useful information for farmers. The statistics and information are distributed in the form of free pamphlets and leaflets and in a monthly publication and are of great aid to the farmer.

The farmer is assisted in obtaining labor by the bureau of labor, which was organized in 1917. This branch secures and distributes farm, domestic and harvest labor by means of employment bureaus, and by working in conjunction with the transportation and immigration authorities.

In the promotion, formation and conducting of agricultural co-operative associations advice and assistance is rendered by the co-operative organizations branch, which was formed in 1911. Pamphlets are also issued from time to time on agricultural co-operative work, such as livestock marketing, community breeding, and so on.

Assistance is rendered the farmer in a similar manner by the departments of agriculture of Alberta, Manitoba and the Dominion government, and also by the Canadian Pacific railway company, differing only in detail from that described in the foregoing. The last named also has a scheme by which the new settler with limited capital is enabled to have a farm home with the least possible delay and discomfort incidental to taking up raw land. It consists of what is termed "Ready-made Farms." These are prepared for the purchaser by the company, which breaks the land, erects buildings and in some cases sows the land to crop. Long terms of payment are given in the sale of these lands, which enable the farmer with comparatively small capital to take a farm of his own and derive an income therefrom immediately.

Munitionettes In a Raid

Girl Munition Worker Tells of Her Emotions During a Zepp Raid

A steel tester in a large munitions factory relates her experience of her first "air raid," or at least when the cry resounded throughout the factory, "Look out," the Zeppe's are out." There were about 100 girls in the government testing department and 3,000 men and girls working at the production of shells. "I was among the former, hard enough work. We worked from 6 to 6 for one week, and the following week on the night staff, with a good long car ride at each end. We were very well treated. We were given tea in the afternoon, or through the night, whenever [illegible] we were working on.

"One night, just after we got back from supper at 11 o'clock, the lights went out. The girls shouted "A Zepp raid." We waited a while. Then our superiors came and guided us with an electric flash along to the bond room. As I walked and saw thousands of shells stacked up, I thought of what might happen if a bomb fell there. As the shrapnel cases were full, and placed alongside of this plant was a large Annaline dye works, the catastrophe would have been indescribable. I confess to feeling scared. The other girls knew that it was my first experience and were watching me. This fact put nerve into me, and I walked along with the others as if I were on parade.

"Several girls of course, were prepared for these occurrences, and produced flash lights as soon as the warning was raised. When we got to the large room I began knitting more by touch than by sight, and by and by we had a concert; one dear little red-haired girl, who had been a teacher, sang "Land of Hope and Glory." Others gave variety by singing lighter things.

"At two a.m. we went to the dining room across the street, four of us, for tea. I shall never forget the sight of the strong flash lights in the sky, which I observed as soon as I got out of the room. Our scouting planes were circling the factory. What an inspiration that was! Good old England! When people ask what our airmen are doing, remember that they are guarding not only our shores, and acting as eyes to our lads in the trenches, but they are warding off the airmen of the enemy at over 4,000 munitions factories. Think of what that means! As I took my tea I lifted my soul, in secret prayer, that these angels of the night with their lights flashing down upon us to give us hope and flashing above and below to see that the enemy was kept out of our path. I felt proud of them and went back to work with a keener relish of what is meant by doing one's bit."

Brilliant British Exploit

Motor Boats Taken to Africa Did Effetcive Work

When the histories of the war are written the British blunders that have received so much attention will be eclipsed by accounts of brilliant exploits like the one which has just been received of a fight on Lake Tanganyika, in the heart of Africa. This long sheet of water forms the greater part of the western boundary of German East Africa, and here the Germans felt secure in the possession of three staunch gunboats.

Two motorboats, outclassing the German gunboats, were shipped from England to Cape Town and thence overland by almost superhuman effort. The Germans heard a rumor of their coming but laughed it to scorn as sheer madness. The expedition was hampered by tropical heat and shortage of water, the men enduring torture from thirst that the traction engines might have what water there was. After many months the boats were launched on the lake and in a series of brisk running fights captured one of the German boats and sank the other two.

Africa will prove a fruitful source of stirring exploits and adventures. The British colonies in that quarter have accomplished wonders in self-defence, in their expeditions into German territory and in furnishing troops for other theatres of the war.—New York Evening Sun.

"The Elkhorn Mercury"

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917.

Game Protection

We have been asked to publish the following:

Elk Deer, Praire Chicken, Partridge, other Grouse, etc., must not be shot, killed or taken at any period of the year.

Though we made a general and most careful distribution of our Game Literature a portion of which consists of copies of the "Manitoba Game Protection Act" in pamphlet form, including the latest amendments made thereto, together with Game Warning Posters giving a synopsis of the said Act it has been reported to our department that many of our good citizens of the Province have not yet grasped the idea that the seasons for the taking of Elk, Prairie Chicken, Partridge, Grouse, etc., were closed indefinately at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, prohibiting the hunting, shooting at killing of [illegible] any of the here-in-before mentioned game animals or birds, at any period of the year.

Copies of the said Act can be obtained by making personal or written application to the office of the Chief Game Guardian, at the new Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, Man.

Householders Careless About Details That Might Mean Loss

The following, or a similar clause, appears in all policies of fire insurance: "The company is not liable for losses following, that is to say: Where the insurance is upon buildings or their contents for loss caused by the want of good and substantial brick or stone or cement chimnies; or by ashes or embers being deposited, with the knowledge and consent of the assured, in wooden vessels; or by stoves or stove-pipes being, to the knowledge of the assured, in an unsafe condition, or improperly secured."

Nothwithstanding this, in one year in Canada, there were 51 fires from defective and overheated stoves and furnaces; 62 from defective and overheated pipes, chimneys, etc., and 3 by live coals and hot ashes. Should the insurance companies take advantage of this clause, many victims of their own carelessness would find themselves without any recompense for their losses.

Disposal of Ashes

During the winter months the disposal of ashes from stoves and furnaces demands attention. Though many fires are caused by the disposition of hot ashes against frame buildings, wooden fences, etc., the practice is still continued. Too much care cannot be given to the disposal of ashes. Either metal containers should be used or the ashes should be placed at a safe distance from anything combustible.

"Calf" Week

The terms "calf week," "cow week," and "bull week" are applied in many of England's great industrial centres to the three weeks before the Christmas holiday week. In "calf week" the men work time and a third, in "cow week," time and two-thirds, and in "bull week" double time, in order to make up for loss of output caused by the Christmas holidays.

FARM LANDS

Oregon & California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for settlement and sale. Power site, Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Now is the opportune time. Large Sectional Map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

Country Correspondents Wanted

TELEPHONE No. 42

This Looks Like a Pre-War Offer!

Because we know that our readers get solid enjoyment out of the Montreal "Family Herald and Weekly Star" we have decided to give all who renew through us the opportunity of accepting the following offer which lasts for a LIMITED TIME ONLY.

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Remember That Soldier Boy

He likes to get the local news from home

If you have a relative in training anywhere in Canada and are a Subscriber to The Elkhorn Mercury, you can keep that "Boy in Khaki" in close touch with the news of this district. Here's what to do —Leave the names and addresses at the office of this publication and every week we will send—

The Mercury Free of Charge

The Ford is Economical

THE average man can easily afford a Ford car. It is the most inexpensive car to drive.

20 to 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline is an every day occurrence. 33 miles is frequently reported by Ford owners. Yearly repair expenses of less than one dollar are not unusual. The car is light in weight and tires give more mileage on a Ford than on any other car.

You can buy a Ford for yourself and one for wife for the price of one car at $1000. You can run both Fords at about the same expense as for one larger, heavier car.

You can always sell a "used" Ford at a good price. You have to accept a big reduction for a "used" larger car.

Go and take a ride in the 1917 model. See how comfortable it is, and stylish too—stream line effect, tapered hood, crown fenders, beautiful finish. You need one for business. Your wife and children need one for pleasure and health.

The 1917 Ford Touring Car

$495.00

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO

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Mr. Harvester!

Here's a few things that you will need:

A can of WILLIAM'S FLY DESTROYER, which will keep the pesky flies from bothering the horses while cutting.

A big strong OIL CAN at less than half price.

A strong, glass WATER JUG fitted with a handle.

A bottle of LIME JUICE or RASPBERY VINEGAR.

WRIST STRAPS, GOGGLES, FINGER STALLS.

J. MOONEY Druggist, Stationer and Optometrist, ELKHORN, Manitoba

Use Fish

"Once in a while to help keep down the high cost of living." Besides the change of diet is very beneficial

The choicest varieties on hand, also Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry

Shipments of Livestock about every two weeks—Dates will be announced in the local column.

GEORGE LIDSTER
Butcher and Livestock Dealer. Phone 3, Elkhorn

Local Notes

We never get stuck stooking.

Mr. G. Burns, of Hamiota was in town on Sunday.

Lieut. E. G. Waller is spending a few days at home this week.

Monday next, Sept. 3rd, is Labor Day, a public holiday. The stores will be closed.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will meet in the church room on Wednesday, Sept 5th, at 2.30 p.m.

The Methodist Ladies Aid meets at the home of Mrs. J. McLeod, on Wednesday, Sept. 5th, at 3p.m.

Mr. A. Statham of the C.P.R. Investigation Department was in town on Friday last.

The Junior Girls' Auxiliary of St. Mark's will hold a Ten Cent Tea on the Vicarage lawn on Sat. afternoon, September 1st.

The village stooking brigade started operations on a field of barley at the Gardner farm last Thursday afternoon.

The regular meeting of St. Marks W. A. will be held at the home of Mrs. Chapman, on Thursday, Sept. 6th, at 3 p.m.

Mr. A. Bushby is relieving the local bank manager who is spending a three week's vacation in the harvest field.

Word was received on Saturday that Pte. Jack Frazer was in the hospital suffering from gunshot wounds in the arms.

The Kirkella I.O.D.E. regular meeting has been postponed until further notice. on account of the busy season.

The Elkhorn Trading Co. unloaded a car of sugar yesterday. The wise will accept this intimation.

Lost on Saturday last, a blue serge coat, between Kinburn and the farm of Wm. Johnson, eight miles south. Returned soldier's button on coat. Will finder please leave it at the Mercury office on or or before Saturday night.

A fair representation of villagers accorded a quiet welcome to Pte. Jack Duke at the the depot last Thursday evening. Jack has sustained the loss of a leg in action We welcome him home and while sincerely sorry for his misfortune, we are right glad to have such a hero in our midst.

The Home Economic Society is delighted with the success of the 15c. Tea held on Saturday last —$20.35 was realized for the Red Cross Fund.

Corn, 2 doz. 25c. Also potatoes onions and beets. Anyone requiring vegetables can obtain them at my residence in town, if the buggy is not noticed at the farm when passing.—A. B. Clifford.

Mr. W. H. Tottle has made arrangements to open an up-to-date grocery and fruit store in Mrs. Wood's building opposite the Lake of the Woods Elevator. He will be in readiness to handle a brisk business in a few days. Watch carefully for further announcement

An urgent appeal for financial assistance is being made throughout the Province on behalf of the French Wounded Emergency Fund —a fund to help out the re-organization of the battered communities of France which have borne the brunt of the European conflict. The "Give till it hurts" slogan must be maintained in deed. It is therefore contemplated that this community will generously contribute when called upon to do so in a few days.

Mr. Button, Good Roads Engineer, made an inspection trip over a good portion of the system last week and was very gratified to find that, in spite of the busy season and labor shortage, the roads are still receiving attention. The splendid condition in which they are being maintained reflects high credit on those who have undertaken a share in the dragging competitions and travellers jn and through the Municipality of Wallace, everywhere voice their appreciation of the work which makes a trip over these roads not only one of comfort but also of pleasure.

Elkhorn Council

Council met in the usual place on Tuesday, Sept. 21, the Mayor presiding and all councillors present.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted on motion of Crosby—Davey.

A communication was received from H. A. Stevenson, Mayor of London, Ont., inviting delegates to the meeting of the Convention of Canadian Municipalities at London, Ont. on Augt. 27 to 29th.

Accounts amounting to $136.25 were passed by the finance committee and ordered paid on the motion of Crosby—Davey.

Davey—Crosby—That a cheque for $25 be issued to H. J. Jones for services as rink manager.

Councillor Davey gave notice that at the next meeting of council he would introduce a by-law for the purpose of appointing H. M. Kersey as building inspector for the village.

Tenders for gravel were received from W. H. Olive at 75c., from Geo. Boyce at 70c., and from E. Snyder at 55c. per yard.

Crosby—Webster—That the tender of Earl Snyner for gravel at 55c per yard be accepted.

By-law No 105, to fix the rate of taxation for the year 1917, 26 mills on the $. was given the usual readings, and passed on the motion of Crosby—Webster.

Council then adjourned.

A. M. Frazer, Clerk.

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

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How about those old Tubes? Now is the time to save money by getting them repaired.

SAFERLITE LENSES, Ford size—$2.00

The EMPIRE GRAIN SAVER works automatically, fits any binder, can be installed in 10 minutes.

We can fill all your WANTS in the AUTOMOBILE line.

We also overhaul Gas Threshing Outfits on your farm or at this shop. Prices reasonable.

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Machine Oils
Cans
Whips, and
Harvest Tools

—of every description is complete and will meet your wants.

A full line of Threshers' Supplies

TWINE

Dont' use your last ball before knowing where the next bale is coming from

Leave Your Order NOW

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We carry a full line of Lumber and Builders' Supplies

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NOTICE

Beginning May 1st, the price of bread will be as follows—

12 Loaves		$1.00
6 "		50c
4 "		35c
3 Loaves or less	per loaf	10c

CREAMERY BUTTER 35c PER POUND

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Strawberries
Ice Cream and Cold Drinks. Lunches to Order.

CHAS. G. WEBSTER
The Bakery, ELKHORN, MAN.

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We require consistent correspondents at all rural points tributary to the Village of Elkhorn. We will furnish all the writing material necessary and A YEAR'S FREE SUBSCRIPTION to one reliable party in each district. APPLY NOW.

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I can help you to locate the best of land. Come in and look over the list of improved and unimproved farms —NOW

The watchword wherever farming is concerned The fellow who can afford to buy a farm may soon become prosperous.

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Commissioner in B.R. Elkhorn.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

MAID MARJORY

— BY —

L. G. MOBERLY

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

How could she—oh! how could she—put away her dreams for ever, and give herself to Dan. That was her first impetuous thought. Her first instinct was to refuse Dan's request firmly and decidedly, veto once and for all this sudden wish of his, which seemed to her like some kind of dreadful madness. But the first thought merged into a second. In a lightning flash the remembrance of Dan's goodness to her swept into her mind. He had been so good to her, so unspeakably, so unfailingly good. He had taken her into his own lodgings—a waif out of the streets; during all the years of childhood he had housed her, fed her, clothed her; he had seen to it that she was educated as she should be; though she had no shadow of claim upon him, though she was only a stray, dropped from nowhere; he had to the best of his abilities taken care of her and sheltered her against the buffets of the world, and now he was asking from her something in return. What right had she to refuse him what he asked when he had done so much for her? She cared for him very much as her friend, her rescuer, her guardian, so that second thought of hers ran on; and if, by giving herself to him, by helping him fight the devils, she could repay any of the mountain of debt she owed him, surely it was not too much to give and to do? She was so fond of him that she ought not to find it difficult to promise him all that he wished; and as for the prince of her dreams, he must be buried away in a flower-strewn grave never to look out of it again!

In a few seconds of time these thoughts went through her mind; it was not her nature to waver or doubt about her decisions. If they were once made she acted upon them [illegible] and she adhered to [illegible] only a few moments [illegible] asked his question, she looked quietly into his face.

"I will marry you some day," she said. "If you really want your ward to be your wife, I will promise to marry you some day, when you have conquered the devils that are hurting you. I know you can conquer them; and I know you are going to fight them."

"Yes, I am," Dan answered, a new note of firmness in his voice.

CHAPTER III.
What Shall I Do?

"You know, my dear, you cannot very well stay here now that Dr. Haldrett has asked you to marry him."

"I wanted to ask you about it; I wanted to ask your advice. I felt that perhaps I ought to go away."

Meg spoke hesitatingly; she looked with a question in her brown eyes into the face of Miss Penny, Mrs. Crump's second-floor lodger. Miss Penny's sitting room was merely an ordinary square room, the typical lodging-house "apartment;" but she had contrived to put into it something of her own kindly, peaceful personality. Rooms have an odd way of reflecting their occupants, and this room of Miss Penny's exactly represented the somewhat old-fashioned, refined gentlewoman who had lived in it for many years. The pictures on the walls had originally hung on the walls of the country rectory where Millicent Penny's girlhood had been spent; some of them were photographs of Oxford dons of her father's generation; some were really good prints; and there were one or two water color sketches of the country round her old home. Amongst Mrs. Crump's quite commonplace furniture were a few "bits of things," as Mrs. Crump called them, which belonged to Miss Penny, things which had adorned the drawing room in that far away rectory—a little old work table, a fire screen, one or two comfortable chairs, a pot of pot pourri, and a small and really beautiful chest of drawers in inlaid work of the best French period, incongruous "bits of things" perhaps—but, they helped to give the room the charm and restfulness which clung about it, just as they clung about Miss Penny herself.

She was a kindly little old maid, she went out as a daily governess, and she and Meg had been fast friends almost from the first day of the girl's arrival in Tewkesbury Square. Even as a little girl she had helped Mrs. Crump to wait upon her lodgers, and perhaps recognizing instinctively that Miss Penny could help her where the landlady could not she had grown accustomed to ask Miss Penny for such advice as Mrs. Crump was not qualified to give. From Miss Penny she had borrowed those delicious fairy stories and romances which had transported her into worlds far removed from the sordid surroundings of South London; from Miss Penny she had imbibed many lessons of refinement and gentleness; and the little spinster had taught her much which she would not have learnt at the little school in a neighboring street where she had received the first elements of education.

There was something gentle and old-fashioned about the little old maid on the second floor which harmonized with Meg's own innately refined and gentle nature, and during the ten years Meg had spent under the same roof, the two had become very real friends. Directly she left Dan's sitting room on the momentous afternoon of his proposal to her, she escaped upstairs to pour out the story to Miss Penny, who wisely refrained from adverse comments, although considerably horrified by what the girl told her. With the wisdom of the serpent mingled with Miss Penny's love-like qualities, she only commended Meg for having refused to be married at once, and then gently pointed out to her that she could not, under the present circumstances, remain in the lodging house.

"For every reason it will be better for you to go away," she said. "Dr. Haldrett will appreciate you far more if he does not see you every day; and for your own sake it would be advisable that you should see something of the world, before settling down. The question is what had you better do? We must put our heads together, and try to decide what would be your wisest plan."

"I have learnt quite a good deal of dressmaking from Mrs. Crump's friend, Miss Denny," Meg said, thoughtfully, "and then Miss Denny's sister has taught me hair-dressing, too, and sometimes I have earned a little money by helping Miss Denny with odd jobs. I couldn't work for her regularly whilst I was helping Mrs. Crump, but I have learnt a good deal from her. And if you thought I could undertake the work, I thought of trying. I could have myself taught a little more first."

"What did you think you could do?" Miss Penny asked, looking with a smile at the brown-eyed girl who had grown very dear to her.

"I thought I might get a place as young ladies' maid," was the reply. "I couldn't teach, I have no certificates, I have not learnt enough. And I couldn't be a secretary or typewriter. But long ago Miss Denny's sister told me I knew enough dressmaking and hair-dressing to be able to wait upon young ladies. I have always wanted to [illegible] to do regular work, but [illegible] didn't want me to go, and I was able to be useful to Mrs. Crump here. But now I must go. And I think I could take a place as young ladies' maid. Don't you think I could?"

Miss Penny looked speechlessly into the delicately-refined face, noted the graceful pose of the girl's head, the shapeliness of her hands; smiled again, and then sighed.

"Well, my dear," she said, "there is no reason to be ashamed of doing any honest work, and I am not so silly as to call any work menial, nor am I snob enough to suggest that there is anything derogatory in being a lady's maid, or any other sort of maid. But I confess that I should like you to do work that seemed more suitable to—to your station."

Meg's clear laugh rang round the room.

"My station? Oh, but Miss Penny, nobody knows what my station is! I can't pretend that I have any particular station. Why, I am just nobody from nowhere. I may be the veriest mongrel on the face of the earth."

"No, my dear, whatever you are, you are not that," Miss Penny answered, with an emphatic shake of her head. "I should be ready to swear you have got good blood in your veins. You were born a gentlewoman, your people must have been gentlefolk—there cannot be the least doubt about that. And I don't like to think of your taking a lady's maid place and perhaps being put upon and badly treated by some horrid mistress."

(To Be Continued.)

To Conserve Grain

Rationing Horses in England to Avoid Shortage of Oats

Illustrative of the radical steps now being taken to conserve grain in England is an official explanation of the order rationing horses. The horses of King George are now being rationed under the terms of the order.

The object of rationing is officially explained as a means to increase the quantity of oats available for human consumption by restricting their use as a feed for horses.

By the terms of the order, the feeding of grain to horses kept for private purposes, is prohibited, and its use is confined to horses used exclusively for trade and business purposes.

Under existing circumstances no person is justified in keeping any horse that is beyond servicable age.

It is pointed out that even in the case of trade horses, the feeding of any kind of grain is not a necessity where the work done is slow and not of an arduous character.

Heavy penalties are provided for violation of the act.

Tenure of Office

The Vicar (presenting rose-bowl to Farmer Hodson, the honorable secretary of the local agricultural society)—"And we—er—present this—er—bowl as an appreciation of your—ah—tenure of office."

Farmer Hodson (indignantly)—"Fifteen year, parson, not ten,"—Today.

"You say you want a job in this office? Well, what can you do?"

"Nothing."

"Why didn't you apply sooner? All those high-salaried positions have been taken long ago."—Judge.

Farmers Buying Automobiles

Prosperity of Western Canada Evidenced by Number of Motor Cars

During the first half of this year 16,000 automobile licenses have been issued in Alberta. This is twice as many as during the whole year of 1916, and is evidence of the prosperity of the Alberta farmer. The same conditions obtain throughout the West, and in its monthly bulletin for June the Canadian Bank of Commerce makes special reference to this phase and to the general prosperity of the West in the following:

"Generally speaking the Western farmer is, in many respects, in a much better position than hitherto to increase his production. Two years of high prices for his products have enabled him, even with a normal crop to liquidate a substantial proportion of his liabilities and at the same time to buy improved farm machinery. His prosperity is reflected in the demand for building materials, motor cars and other equipment. It is no doubt true that some extravagance is evidenced by the astonishing demand for motor cars, but it must be remembered that many of these cars will make for efficiency on the farm and economize both time and labor.

"In Saskatchewan 21,000 licenses for motor cars were issued up to the beginning of May, and it is estimated by the department that the total would reach 30,000 before the end of the summer. In 1916 the number issued amounted to 15,000, and in 1915 to 9,000. This extraordinary increase has been accompanied by considerable activity in the business centres of the province. Two years ago empty dwellings were numerous in almost every city from the head of the lakes to the Pacific coast. Rents were so low that in some cases high priced property did not bring in sufficient revenue to pay taxes. Today houses are in general demand, rents are becoming normal and population is again increasing. This desirable [illegible] to the financial position of some municipalities and evidences general prosperity in the surrounding rural communities.

"Happily there does not appear to be any desire on the part of the business public to encourage real estate speculation. There has arisen, however, a natural demand for land among successful farmers and the number of promising immigrants on the look out for homesteads has also increased. Railways and land companies report more sales during the past two months than have taken place in the same length of time for many years. Altogether the outlook is promising and the high prices for farm products, on which the present prosperity depends, are likely to continue for some time after the war."

Women's True Mission

Sir J. Crichton Browne on Child-Rearing

"Employment of women away from home," says Sir J. Crichton Browne, "is conducive to infant mortality and to debility of the surviving offspring in later life.

"The best ordered creche is a wretched substitute for the maternal bosom," he told the annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday Fund at the Mansion House.

He said that when the war was over a number of women would continue doing men's work; but he hoped that a large majority—of the married women, at any rate—would be content to revert to pre-war conditions, and find their true mission in suckling babies and in regulating and adorning their homes.

Human milk was priceless, but some notion might be formed of its economic value if we regarded it as if it were cows' milk, its most common substitute. In the year before the war 881,890 infants were born in England and Wales. The mothers of those infants should have yielded, on an average, two pints of milk a day for a lactation period of nine months which would amount to 220,945 gallons a day, worth, at 1s. 6d. a gallon 16,570 pounds a day, and 6,037,950 pounds a year.

To Eliminate Unprofitable Poultry

The poultry advisory committee of the British board of agriculture, as a means of preventing unprofitable use of food in the United Kingdom, has recommended that all old stock cocks should be [illegible] with the exception of certain hens selected for breeding stock, all hens hatched in 1915, or earlier, that go broody and show signs of moult, should be cleared, as well as any 1916 hens that indicate by their appearance that they will not be profitable; that, as soon as possible, all 1917 hatched cockerels not required for stock purposes in 1918 should be killed.

Good Advertising Plan

Government and C.P.R. Co-operate to Get Settlers

Through its numerous ticket agents in every part of the United States and the many other offices who handle its business, the Canadian Pacific Railway alone sold last year over 19,000 tickets to farmers who settled down in Canada and this has suggested to the Saskatchewan department of agriculture an easy means of advertising the great advantages of this province from an agricultural point of view.

A pamphlet is now being prepared by the department and will be enclosed in the envelopes in which the railway companies place their tickets when they deliver them to the travellers. The pamphlet will be in the shape of a small booklet, about five inches in length and about four wide, containing as briefly as possible a description of the western parts of the country and in particular Saskatchewan and showing the advantages that this province offers for settlers and farmers.

It is pointed out that even if the person to whom the ticket is sold does not make use of the information contained in the booklet he will find in the envelope he may hand it to some of his friends or relatives who through reading it may be induced to settle in this province. The booklet is in any case sure to be left somewhere where it will be picked up and read and it will thus form one of the cheapest means of advertising the farming possibilities of the province of Saskatchewan.

The pamphlet or booklet is being prepared by the deputy minister of agriculture, F. H. Auld, and its preparation requires a great deal of careful editing as it must contain the largest amount possible of solid information which will make attractive reading in the smallest possible space.—Saskatoon Star.

Bank Clerks Barefooted

Berlin bank clerks have set an example [illegible] To [illegible] leather, the clerks discarded their shoes. Scores of barefooted individuals were seen on the principal streets gingerly stepping along and saving their tender feet as much as possible.

Berlin's shoe stores are now selling wooden sandals, the only leather being in toe guards.

Send Interned Huns Home

6,000 Germans Will Be Traded for 700 British

About 700 British subjects will be exchanged for more than 6,000 Germans, according to authoritative information given to a Daily Mail representative in reference to the final agreement as to the exchange of interned civilians over forty-five years old.

The British civilians will come mostly from Ruhleben, the Germans from Knockaloe, Alexandra Palace, and other large internment camps. The exchange is to begin at once, but practical questions of ship facilities will cause unavoidable delays. The civilians (both British and German) will be sent home in batches, according to transport arrangements, and the expense will be borne by each government, "debits" and "credits" to be made when peace is declared.

No man will be repatriated from either country against his wish. If he does not wish to return to his own country (as will, it is believed, be the case with many Germans now in custody in England, particularly those with British wives) he will remain in internment. In addition to the 6,000 Germans whom we are to release, there will probably be a good many who are interned in the Dominions, notably Canada. The exchange arrangement applies to them as well.

"People should not draw rash conclusions," an official said, "from the great discrepancy between the number of Germans we are to release in exchange for our own men. The proportion corresponds fairly accurately to the much larger number of German civilians of all ages in our hands than Britons interned in Germany. We shall, of course, have a correspondingly larger number left on our hands. Besides the purely humanitarian aspect of the release of men just emerging from middle life, there is the doubly practical advantage of its having to feed 6,000 fewer Germans and imposing [illegible] sirable to him, the burden of nourishing that extra number."

"I want to be honest, sir. I can't support your daughter, but I am afraid to tell her so, because she has set her heart on marrying me."

"Never mind. Do your best. I can't support her, either."—Life.

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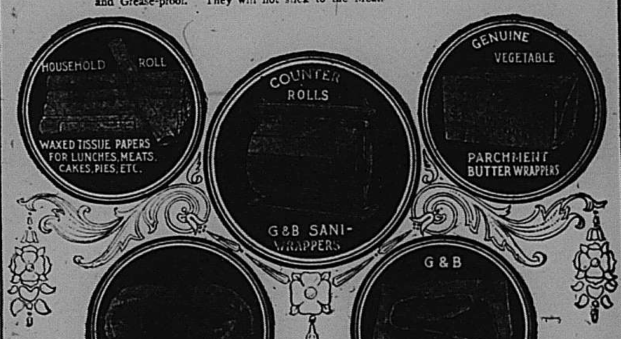

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(Free Sample on Request)

Good Money In Wool

High Prices Received for Wool Encourages Alberta Farmers

Mr. R.C. Harvey, of Chin Coulee, Alberta, has clipped 20,000 sheep this season, obtaining 40,000 pounds of wool. At a price of fifty cents a pound he would receive $20,000 for this clip, but it is expected that it will realize more than sixty cents a pound. The clipping was done by machinery.

The Dominion government has graded a million pounds of Alberta wool to date this year which is 300,000 more than last year. Government experts are very pleased with the quality and quantity of Alberta wool. Owners are preserving their sheep for wool production, and, except in advisable cases, are not selling them for mutton. The high prices being realized for wool are encouraging farmers to increase their production and improve the quality. As much as 61 cents a pound has been obtained by some growers and many believe that by holding a little longer they will obtain more.

Alberta has forwarded 35 cars or 700,000 pounds of wool to the new government warehouse at Toronto. Some of this has already been disposed of to agents throughout the country at sixty cents a pound. It is intended to have a big sale at Toronto as soon as all the wool from the West is received.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are little ones. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, and give relief to teething children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly, the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Kaiser Is for Safety First

In Holland some strange rumors are circulating in regard to the Kaiser. It is known that agents of the royal family have been disposing of valuable jewels belonging to the Kaiserin, and now it is said securities of the Kaiser are being quietly sold and the money thus realized placed in a well-known Dutch bank in the name of a prominent court official.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

119 Deg. In The Shade

Trials of British Soldiers Fighting in Mesopotamia

The British war office has resumed the publication of official reports of the war in Mesopotamia. Following the Russian military collapse there was a long time when Gen. Maude's army was stationary and inactive unable to venture further because of the failure of the expected Russian cooperation. Now that Russia is again ready to help, the British are again prepared to strike, and from time to time London is given encouraging news of the activities of the remote army.

A recent official report narrated some minor exploits and closed with the statement that the temperature stands at 119 degrees in the shade.

It is a novel, almost unique, paragraph for a military report. Brevity and conciseness usually exclude such statements, especially when meteorological conditions are having no direct bearing on the fighting. But in this instance it is well to give England and England's friends something to think about.

"It brings into existence a new picture of the heroism of the British soldier. Fighting patiently and successfully in the desert in the fearful heat of midsummer the men of Gen. Maude are surely doing their bit and perhaps a little more than their bit. The thought of 119 degrees in the shade should encourage the soldiers on other fronts who not unjustly look upon their own lots as authentically hard.—Cleveland Plain-dealer.

Time Has Its Revenge

Justice Has Become the Slogan of the World Coalition

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history, but it is not given to mere peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux theatre hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven Deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine. Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideals of justice, of liberty and of equilibrium which, are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.—Christian Science Monitor.

Good-bye to Asthma. Persons suffering from that extremely trying trouble know as asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape as from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle is aided in vain. With Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can say good-bye to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.

Germany Must Renounce Barbarism

A Determination That These Things Shall Not Happen Again

There are a thousand questions now standing which can be settled around the green table. There are certain questions which never can be settled by battle. No nation now fighting Germany can make peace until Germany has renounced not alone her conquests but the spirit and the doctrine which were expressed in those conquests and permitted her to attack her neighbors. The Italian Irredenta, of Macedonia, of Poland are not questions of territorial significance primarily that is solvable there can be no world settlement which does not carry with it the righting of ancient wrongs expressed by these terms. Mankind will not ask that the German cities shall be plundered and ravaged as Germans have plundered and ravaged the cities of France, of Belgium, of Poland. They will not ask that the women and children of Germany shall be subjected to that violence and that crime to which German soldiers, at the word of command have subjected French women, Belgium women and women of the conquered lands. It is not in the spirit of the Mosaic law that the liberal-minded people of the world will look forward to a settlement with Germany. The doctrine of retaliation falls on deaf ears wherever men and women are thinking of the future. But not less definite is the determination that these things shall not happen again and that war shall go on with Germany until it is plain to the world that the German people have renounced a barbarism which borrowed the weapons of science but preserved the spirit of the Huns.—From the New York Tribune.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

Prefer Horses to Tractors

A staff correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette says that in Alberta there is a marked tendency to drop tractors and turn again to horses. A 200-mile auto drive in the best farming section of Alberta revealed but one tractor at work, while teams of drafters were breaking on nearly every farm passed, says this writer. Ninety slashing drafters were at work on one farm and when put over the scales, not one of these grade Percherons weighed less than 1,700 pounds, though they had been hard at work since early in April.

Five to eight horses per man are the rule, the correspondent goes on, and some are now driving twelve horses in stubble plowing with three bottoms per gang.

Mrs. Casey—Me sister writes me that every bottle in that box we sent her was broken. Are ye sure ye printed 'This side up, with care' on it?

Casey—Oi am. An' for fear they shouldn't see it on the top Oi printed it on the bottom as well.—Boston Transcript.

Through the Periscope

Telling the Story of a Little Trip by a British Submarine and the Sinking of an Enemy Cruiser

Down in the interior of the sub, amid a sweating, exceedingly profane engineer-crew, were twenty-six a gasoline engine while the commanding officer of the tiny vessel swinging his periscope training-gear round and round, to make sure that all was running freely.

Forward, charging an eighteen-inch torpedo with compressed air, was the leading torpedo operator—a man dour of visage, yet light of heart, with a small war pension and a large family dependent upon him.

The cook, also an elderly able-seaman, sent forth from his electric stove a most appetizing odor of grilled kidneys, while a couple of empty sardine tins in the bucket at his feet told of the ever-present preserved provisions. The rest of the crew—seventeen all told—ascertained that the various parts of the boat's mechanism in their charge were all correct, for upon any one of them might depend the life of the ship and its crew.

Presently the youthful lieutenant, who was the boat's commander, glanced at the clock.

"Prepare for sea!" he ordered shortly. Down went bridge, rails and canvas. Connect up both steering positions."

Seventeen men made an ant-trail up the ladder, passing down various components parts of that structure which ordinarily prevented them committing involuntary suicide by drowning, and stowing each into its own appointed place inside the boat. A seaman clambered up and held aloft two flags, signifying, "We request permission to proceed in execution of previous orders." And shortly an answering "affirmative" from the mother ship acknowledges this mere matter of form.

Two men, swathed like Arctic explorers, clambered to the jetty. They wore sealoots to their thighs, thick woollen pants over their ordinary clothing, and heavy, white woollen sweaters above these, while for headgear, once-white stocking-caps gave them the appearance of amateur pirates. They stationed themselves at the two slender wires—one at bow and one at stern—which held the submarine to the jetty, waiting for the commander, then taking charge on the coming-aboard trip.

"Cast off forward!"

The foremost wire fell with a splash. One Arctic explorer hauled it ashore and coiled it down, while a comrade in the boat's bow took up a long boathook, and, pushing with all his might against the dockyard wall slowed the stern of the ship outwards, the screws, meanwhile, assisting the rudder to get the boat's head pointed in the direction she intended to pursue. The after-wire following suit, the two Arctic explorers clambered aboard, and took their places with their shipmates, who, as soon as the tiny craft swept toward the mouth of the harbor and the open sea.

"Stations, trim for diving!" When this order was given the hard had been left behind, a misty blur, and right ahead of the submarine appeared a smudge of smoke. "We'll see who this chap is, and what he wants," said the commander.

He was, as it turned out, a three-funnelled cruiser, eastward bound evidently in a hurry. From the cut of him he could not belong to an allied navy, therefore, it was the submarine's duty to strafe him.

Through the periscope the young lieutenant watched, till he made out a flaunting eagle ensign at the new comer's stern, still too far off for him to risk six inches of a broomstick, showing was asking for discovery.

"Down to fifty feet!" he ordered.

The men stationed at the valves which worked the ballast tanks, turned them slightly, the fingers of a pair of clock-faced depth-gangers commenced a mad St. Vitus dance, and presently slowed and stuck, seriously to the naked figure. The boat was blind. Slowly, having mapped out with uncanny precision a point where the path of the cruiser and of the submarine must meet, the lieutenant went aheadfull. Three minutes later he dose, till his periscope was just above sea-surface. He raised his hand.

"Stand by the tube!" he called softly.

"Ready, sir!" came the report.

"Fire!"

There was no thunderous discharge a faint hiss of compressed air was all that told of the release of the underwater weapon. A quick, jerking cant, as salt water, rushed in and filled the now empty tube.

The submarine turned on her heel, and sped off like a frightened fish, the torpedo leaving behind it a thin white train, headed straight for the unsuspecting enemy. It struck. There was a dull, shuddering thud that came faintly to the listening ears of the underwater craft, a long, rolling wave that heeled her over even in the depths, and the cruiser took a sudden list to port, what time her crew, in panic, cast boats to the sea and flung themselves overboard after them.

And, with the witness gleaming on her grey whaleback, with her conning-tower hatch open and God's pure air and wholesome sunshine streaming into her vitals, the submarine lay, a mile away, watching till the cruiser lifted her stern in a last farewell to the skies, and then slid on a long slant downwards to the ocean's bed.

"What has been the effect of pollution in Crimson Gulch?"

"Beneficial, I should say," replied Broncho Bob.

"Has intoxication ceased?"

"No. But it requires so much experience and determination that it's rapidly finishing up the old topers and not leaving any new ones."—Washington Star.

MISS E. THOMPSON
Whitemouth, Manitoba
Community Worker, Manitoba Agricultural College

Allow American Decorations

King George has approved the granting of permission to officers and men of the British forces to wear on their uniforms decorations and ribands given by the United States for war service.

Sixty-one per cent. of the first unit of the American Legion in the Canadian army hold American decorations or ribands for service in the Spanish war or in the Boxer uprising. Many of the men in the later units also have decorations.

Members of the American Legion in the Canadian army who have won decorations for bravery in the field in the present war hereafter will receive also, as gifts from their regimental commanders a silver decoration bearing the crest of George Washington upon the Canadian maple leaf.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house, it is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

His Name For Submarines

Crown Prince Calls U-Boats "The Last Argument of Kings"

The "last argument of kings" is what the German crown prince calls submarines, according to a special cable printed by the New York Times from The Hague. The crown prince's statement was:

"Borne on the nation's confidence, with earnest wishes for favoring gales, on their bridges the nation's best, for their crews men despising death, hated and feared by our for and ready ever for deeds of daring, sun our submarines cover the German flag victoriously through the seven seas and teach respect for them as the last argument of kings."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Canadian Mint

The total amount of gold received by the Canadian treasury from the United States since the outbreak of war has been nearly twenty-one million pounds sterling, and the total amount of gold received from all sources during the same period was nearly one hundred and ninety-one million pounds sterling, according to a writer in the Weekly Scotsman. The large amount of gold being sent to Canada was, of course, due to the exchange situation. The result of this great influx of gold has been to give Canada a point with the largest capacity for refining raw gold in the world. The present capacity of the mint is 250,000 ounces, or one million pounds sterling per week. Since September, 1915, there has been received at the mint forty-five million pounds sterling of raw gold, all of which has been refined there.

Century-Old Wallpaper

A remarkable paper covers the walls of Messrs. Coutts's Bank in the Strand, London. The London Daily Chronicle tells us it was taken from the hall of the board room in the old building at the time the bank crossed over from the south to the north side of the Strand 12 years ago. Then it was at least a century old. Lord Macartney, the first British envoy to China, sent it from the Far East to his friend Thomas Coutts. Its history prior to 1800 is unknown.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."

"Better have him go to the seashore for a month."

"But he can't get away."

"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

German Belittles America's Air Power

Commander of Germany's Aerial Forces Speaks Slightingly of America's Aid

The commanding general of the German aerial forces has issued an interview to the German newspapers in which he attempts to discount the prospective participation of American aviators in the war for mastery of the air. Despatches from the United States telling of hundreds of aviators who are to be graduated weekly and of the thousands of airplanes to be constructed, give the general an occasion to speak scoffingly of what he terms the usual Anglo-American bluff and American weakness for big talk and tall figures.

American fliers, he says, undoubtedly will appear at no distant date in increasing numbers on the western front, but the American aviators thus far encountered have not been particularly dangerous opponents of the Germans, and a new squadron would merely augment the already numerical superiority of the Allies and not affect the question of aerial mastery which, he asserts, is dependent on the morale of the fliers and not their number.

"The German people," says the General, "need not be disturbed by these foolish scare stories which show all the characteristics of American tongue valor. He adds that America's present supply of army and navy airplanes is negligible. He cites the London Morning Post to prove that the Americans have not developed practicable type of military plane and says, therefore, they must begin from the beginning.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till have winter when my mother sent me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

Lime Water Is One of the Best

The indications are that eggs will be dear next winter, dearer than they were last winter, so those who want eggs had better put some water now while they are comparatively cheap. According to Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion chemist, lime water is one of the best preservatives. The method of preparation is simple. Slake one pound good quicklime with a small quantity of water, and then stir the milk of lime so formed into five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for twenty-four hours it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now "saturated" limewater, is drawn off and poured over the eggs, previously placed in a crock or other vessel. As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate) and thus to weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. It is essential that only perfectly fresh eggs be secured.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Electric Plants For the Farm

One of the recognized necessities in connection with our increased agricultural production is better and more attractive conditions on the farm, and among the many suggestions the use of electricity should be considered. Electric power is a great convenience in the farm home, and saves much time to the farm help. The farm or country home situated within the area of an electric system of transmission or distribution is fortunate, but the least majority must look to the small isolated plant. This alternative, however, is much more promising than a few years ago. Many factories manufacture this type of equipment, the operation of the plants has been simplified and cost has been much reduced. These small plants may be advantageously used for many domestic purposes in addition to lighting, such as ironing, washing, toasting, pumping water, etc.; and also for the very important use of charging storage batteries.

Reserve Recruit (on guard)—Advance and give the countersign!

The Courier (impatiently)—I've forgotten it.

Reserve Recruit (with equal impatience)—Well, say "Washington" and pass on. I'm not going to wait all day for you to think of it.—Puck.

Mistress—Ellen, what are you putting the flypaper outside the house for?

Green Girl—Sure, ma'am, it gets filled up quicker outside.—Boston Transcript.

Patient's Wife—Do you think my husband can stand an operation?

Doctor (absently)—My dear madam, you know his financial affairs better than I do.—Puck.

BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

Woman Tells How $5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took $5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a mid-wife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman to take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."—MRS. MINNIE MOYER, 842 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

Women who suffer from displacements, weakness, irregularities, nervousness, backache, or bearing-down pains, need the tonic properties of the roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Demand For Canning Information

More Than Usual Interest Being Taken in Subject This Year

The Manitoba department of agriculture has been obliged to publish a second edition of the bulletin, "Canning by the Cold Pack Method." This, so far as we are aware, is the first bulletin printed in Canada on this particular subject, and so great has been the demand that the first edition has been entirely exhausted. The interest in this subject was such that many mails brought from 100 to 200 inquiries on canning. The demand came from every province in Canada, with additional requests from Newfoundland and neighboring states.

The new edition will contain chapters on canning fruits and meats as well as dealing fully with vegetables canning.

Requests should be addressed to the Publication Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

For Burns and Scalds.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

Increased Production

Britain Will Defeat Submarine Campaign by Tillage of Its Fertile Soil

In England and Wales the increased acreage in wheat, barley, oats and potatoes this year is 347,000 acres or about six per cent., according to official returns published recently. These figures do not include any allowances for the enormous efforts made by small growers which it has been impossible to estimate.

The figures constitute the first authoritative evidence of the tremendous agricultural efforts which have been made throughout Great Britain.

The figures show this year's average in England and Wales to be as follows:

Wheat—1,911,000 acres; decrease 1,000 acres.

Barley—1,459,000 acres; increase 127,000 acres.

Oats—2,230,000 acres; increase 1,451,000 acres.

Potatoes—504,000 acres; increase 7,000 acres.

Total, 6,104,000 acres; increase 347,000 acres.

Goat flesh is being sold as mutton in considerable quantities among the poorer classes in Liverpool. With the sheep brought over from Ireland there is always a certain proportion of goats, and these are now sold on the wholesale markets without distinction from sheep and lambs. According to the local health authorities, there is no particular objection to this practice, as in the matter of taste and nutritive quality there is said to be very little difference between the two animals.

Improve Your Complexion

Get your blood pure, keep the liver active and the bowels regular, and disfiguring pimples and unsightly blotches will disappear from the face. For improving the complexion and putting the blood in good order.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are safer, better and surer than cosmetics. They eliminate poisonous matters from the system, strengthen the organs and purify the blood—bring the health-glow to the cheeks, brighten the eyes, improve and

Beautify the Skin

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
NUMBER 23 THE PR

ADVERTISING

An advertising statement reduced to printer's ink comes before the eye of a large number of people.

Among these people there is invariably a portion of them who are doubting, another portion who are critical, and still another who are knowing.

The statement then, must be truthful. It must be made in a convincing manner and must be honest in appearance

We have the faculty of arranging types in a simple, straightforward manner for all kinds of advertising. We plan newspaper ads. as well booklets or folders.

THE

ELKHORN

MERCURY

High Class Printing Office

TELEPHONE No. 42. ELKHORN, MAN.

A Farewell Reception

(Continued from front page)

Tuesday evening. About 40 were in attendance and the time was sociably chatted away, a few musical items being interspersed. Prior to serving of refreshments, Rev. V. S. Bell briefly announced the object of the gathering and led up to the presention of a casserole and a piece of cut glass which was made by Mrs. H. M. Kersey, on behalf of St. Mark's parishioners to Mrs. Morden. The Vicar read the following address which accompanied the gift—

To Mr. and Mrs. Phillip A. Morden and family—

"On the occasion of your leaving Elkhorn for your new home in the West, we, the undersigned, on behalf of the parishioners of St. Mark's Church, Elkhorn, ask your acceptance of this testimonal and the memento accompanying the same in recognition of the affection and esteem in which you have been held by them.

For some fifteen years you and the members of your family, as they grew up, have been regular and faithful Church workers. Upon every occasion, whether for parish work or church entertainment, your services have been freely and generously given, and, as members of the Parish Guild, you, Mrs. Morden and your daughter, have always rendered able assistance in all work that has fallen upon you.

Our prayers are with you for the welfare and safe return of your son who is nobly serving his King and Country with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Be assured that you will carry to your new home our heartfelt wishes and it is with the deepest regret that we have to part with you.

May success happiness and health be yours through the years to come.

Signed at the Village of Elkhorn, in the Province of Manitoba, on behalf of the parishioners of St. Mark's Church: this 28th day of August, A.D., 1917."

V. S. BELL, Rector.
R. H. BROTHERHOOD, Peoples' Warden.
W. J. LAWRENCE, Guild President.

Mr. Morden replied, voicing the appreciation of his wife, self and [illegible] in a [illegible] manner.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivaton of the land in each of taree years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres of extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must resile six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

C. W. CROSBY
Commissioner in B.R
ELKHORN, - MANITOBA

W. MANCHESTER, D.V.S.
Graduate of McGill University
Office Phone will be announced shortly
RESIDENCE PHONE 13. ELKHORN

J. Harvey Miller
Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.
ELKHORN, MAN.

ELKHORN LODGE No. 74
G.R.M., A.F.&A.M.
Holds its Regular Meeting in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, Sep. 24 at 8 p. m. Visiting Brothers welcome.
J. R. GROAT, W. M. — H. J. JONES, Sec.

COURT OF ELKS NO. 21
Will meet in the Masonic Temple, Elkhorn on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1917, at 8 p.m., sharp.
W. J. MONTGOMERY, C.R.
F. C. NORRIS, F.S. — A. B. STATHAM, R.S.

ALEXANDRA LODGE NO. 46
I.O.O.F.
ELKHORN, - MAN.
Meets every Thursday in the Masonic Temple, at 8 p.m.
Visiting brethren welcome
W. H. HEAD, N.G. — R. M. FRAZER Sec.

THE ELKHORN MERCURY DIRECTORY

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF ELKHORN
J. Mooney, Mayor.
Councillors:
C. G. Webster — C. W. Crosby
J. H. Carscadden — W. Davey
A. M. Frazer, Sec.-Treas.
Jos. Webster, Assessor.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WALLACE
Chas. E. Ivens, Reeve
Councillors:
H. Larmer. — Ed. Naylen.
A. J. Swan. — H. Nelson
Geo. E. Blakeman. — L. O'Neil
W. Whiteford, Sec.-Treas., Vr'dn
A. Odell, Assessor, Hargrave

COUNTY COURT OF ELKHORN
Hon. T. D. Cumberland, Judge.
W. Davey, Clerk.
A. B. Statham (pro tem.) Bailiff.
Court Sittings—March June September December

ELKHORN BOARD OF TRADE
C. G. WEBSTER, President
J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

ELKHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 366
R. DE W. WALLER, Chairman
W. J. TINLINE
C. W. CROSBY, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE CHURCHES

St. Mark's (Anglican)
Rev. V. S. Bell, Vicar
Morning Service 11 a.m.
Sunday School at 3.00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

First Presbyterian
Rev. R. B. Ledingham, B.A.
Sunday School at 11 a.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Methodist
Rev. D. B. Kennedy
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

Going East
No. 62 ..... at 1.45
No. 54 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 4 ..... at 11.30
No. 60 (Branch) ..... at 21.35 Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Going West
No. 61 ..... at 5.12
No. 53 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 3 ..... at 18.17
No. 59 (Branch) ..... at 9.18 Tues., Thurs., Sat.

NOWHERE SAFE FROM LIGHTNING'S FLASHES

Not Foolish to be Afraid of Thunderstorms—Some Places Safer Than Others

The question is often asked as to the location of greatest safety during a thunderstorm. In this respect it may be said that there is no place or object in the path of a thunderstorm that is not liable to a stroke of lightning. Places or objects may be more or less liable to a stroke of lightning according to their relative exposure, etc., but no place in the path of a thunderstorm is to be considered as one upon which a stroke of lightning is not likely to fall.

The location of complete safety during a thunderstorm is, therefore, one in which, even though a stroke of lightning does fall upon it, no harm will come to the occupants. Such a location may be found only in a space entirely surrounded by a metal network, in a steel frame building, or in an underground chamber.

No Absolute Safety

With the exception of places similar to these three, there does not seem to be any place where absolute safety may be obtained. The next degree of safety is undoubtedly to be found in houses or other buildings which are protected by lightning rods, but although the degree of safety which can be attained by using rods may be very high, the risk can not be entirely eliminated.

In the event of a stroke on an unprotected building there is considerable danger to life, but there is no doubt that an unprotected house is preferable to the open, under trees, or in unprotected out-buildings. When a stroke falls on an unprotected house sheltering a family of the average number of persons, the minimum chances of escape are 45 in 100. In all probability, however, the chances of escape are much greater than this.

Better Indoors

In 254 instances of casualties in unprotected houses which are given in these records, there were 117 cases of death and 137 cases of injury. From the same source it is found that in 153 cases of persons struck in open fields, 116 were killed and 37 were injured. In nine cases of persons struck near wire fences, eight were killed and one injured. It seems, therefore, that it is far better to take shelter in a house which is not protected against lightning than to take chances in the open, where every thing is damp and hence the liability to shock or injury far greater than in a dry place.

JOHN PRITCHARD, LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
PHONE 6 — P.O. DRAWER 619
Virden, Manitoba.

R. N. SCOTNEY, B. A.
Solicitor and Notary Public
Commissioner in B.R.
ELKHORN, - MAN.

GOULTER & CHALMERS
H. H. GOULTER. J. H. CHALMERS.
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries Public
Office:—
Bank of Ottawa Building., Virden.
Money to Loan on Farm & Town Properties

Insurance of all kinds
$1000 to let out on good security
Farms for Sale
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Commissioners in B R.
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